pagment and his courage, and we have never ceased to give our atrenuous support to the same opinion; but it is not less important that the brave men who have most powerfully contributed to conduct this vast expedition to the wails of Sebastopol, and who will shortly, we trust, reap the glorious reward of their exertions, should not be confounded with these whose "timid counsels" might have persponed the attack.

THE VERY LATEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21, 1854. The British miners before Sebastopol have dis-severed and destroyed several galleries of submarine mines. All the Turkish troops who are sta-tioned at Tschernowada are withdrawing to Trajan's Wall, in order to prevent the advance of the

It has been remarked, that in order to depress the value of the Austrian funds, and thus do harm to the credit of Austria, considerable sales of our own stocks have been effected here and at Frankfort and Amsterdam, for account of St. Petersburg

bankers.

Six German States had, up to yesterday, sent in their adhesion to the Austrian policy. This is efficial.

The succession to the crown of Denmark is prececupying our diplomatic world to a great extent. On Wednesday last a fresh note was despatched to cur ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Hamsund, Oct. 29, 1854.

There are ne men-of-war cruising before Revel or Riga. The gulfs of Riga and Finland are free from English and Firench ships.

Vienna, Oct. 30, 1854.

The report that the Russians had entered the

The report that the Russians had entered the Debrudacha turns out to be false. It is true some plated bodies of troops advanced as far as Babadab, but the bulk of the army remains on the left

shore of the Danube.

The kingdoms of Sazony and Wirtemberg are
the two only States who have officially declared gainst the Austrian policy.

It is known here as a fact that the Russian rein

breements have entered the Crimea. They number eree in the Crimea ninety thousand men.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT FOR PORTO REQ-QUEEN

Sen. Garcia Camba is appointed Captain (General of Porto Rico, in place of Gen. Nozagaray.

It is said that the King of Naples offered Queen Christina an asylum in his dominions, and that she refused on account of the position occupied by Count Monlemolin at the Court of Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the London These, writing on October 20th, says.—The Congess of American reliaisters held lately at Ostend, with the object of adopting in future a common action (it is said) with respect to this governments of Europe, has terminated its sittings, after having addressed a joint report of its proceedings to the government of the United States. The congress, or conclave (for its warf of course held under lock and key), came to a clease on the 18th, and the members departed in different directions. Mr. Souls is said to have embarked for England, while Mr. Bachanan and Mr. Maenn are reported to have paid a visit to Germany. Mr. Souls is expected in Paris this evening. He is said to have expected the Paris this evening. He is said to have expected the Aris she of the Madrid at the expecting of the Cortes.

The London Times of October 26th has the following, paragraph in its editorial page:—We have have been informed that Mr. Souls, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, who made himself on the lower parts of the Cortes.

The Madrid Gazelfee of 10th ult. contains a royal decree, suppressing the Euchanettical Commer, and appointing a cannel in its stend. The Governor of Puerts Rico has sent a maisfactory report of the state of that colony.

The decree is important, at it shows that the government of Espacieror, which deals so firmly with the cleagy, is not likely to take quietly Christina's reported parts of the cortes and the colony.

The decree is important, at it shows that the government to prevent Mr. Souls from passing through France on this return to Madrid. It is said that the American Mishter horse, Mr. Mason, has tunde at tong, reported her who Madrid. It is said that has American Mishter horse, Mr.

"juramentados," or, in other words, had steaged themselves to make common cause with O'Donnell and Daloe. Hone common cause with O'Donnell and Daloe. Hone or ally alt the Spanish liberals around them by the programme of Mannanares, and this changed the whole fase of things. Those who had held alsed as long as the quarrel appeared to be merely whether one moderado government was to be moceeded by another—and were further kept back by the consideration that the present was a purely military movement, which, if successful, would again enthrene the military chiefs of it at the head of the government, whereas that of the Gende de San Lais was, at all events, a civilian government—came forwa d when the question was made one of principles; and above all it brought Espartere into the field, as well as the population of Madrid. The Queen having, on the triumph of the revolution here, sent for Espartere, and charged him to select the ministry, no persona calling themselves monar hieal can openly attach his right to be at the head of it, and to influence its polley; but there is an underhand war which correspond to the property of which Espartere and O'D'nuell are the respective heads. It will be rather outlout to see what sort of speech they will make for the Queen to deliver, and har allusion to recent events.

The official scruting here has terminated, and has abown, as recently stated, that ten out of cleven being only some liktic difference as to the number of votes, but not affecting the result. One deputy will have to be elected from the three candidates highest on the poll next to those returned. This election will take place in a few days.

From the Journal des Bebats (Paris), Oct. 25.1
There exists at Madrid a committee of the National Guard, formed of leaders of that body, which have to be elected from the three candidates highest on the poll next to those returned. This election will take place in a few days.

From the Journal des Bebats (Paris), Oct. 25.1
There exists at Madrid a committee of the poll next to and secret enemies of the monarchy, and that she would infallibly succumb under the wild attempts of the minority, encouraged by the improvident weaknes. If the majority. The refusal to reorganize the army has sugnitude the trouble of her mind, and in her difficulty she in a minimum had the idea of delivering herself by a voin are abdication from the burden of the crown—a sau expedient, which would create new embarrasements in Spain, and give the signal of a fresh divil war, more protracted and more bloody than all those which have ensauguined that country for the last fifty years. The abdication of the Queen would not leave the throne vacant, as the cown would devolve on the young princess of the Asturias, not yet three years old. A regency would be necessary, and the Duke de la Victoria, who filled that high position during the minority of Queen Isabella, would no doubt be willing to commence again. How would he secceed? His first experiment was not a happy one, and certainly Marshal Espattero would have gained more honor and more glavy in remaining the prime minister of Queen Christias, regent, and the protector of the daughter of Ferdinand VII. We understand that Queen Isabella, strengthened by calightened counsels and by the assurance that, if necessary, faithful and zealous servants would not be wanting to her, has not insisted on the menac of abdicating—well convinced that she will always find in the davoledness of her people's support which will sustain her against the enterprises of the factious.

MADRID, Oct. 27, 1854**

Lord Howden declared to the Spanish ministry, in the name of his government, that the Earl of Charendon had written to him, to intimate to the Buke de la Vistoria, that England and Europe expected to see the Queen onen the Cortes in peters.

Duke de la Vistoria, that England and Surope ex-pected to see the Queen open the Cortes in person.

Buke de la Vistoria, that England and Europe expected to see the Queen open the Cortes in person.

The Stoppage of Mr. Soule in France... Semi-Governments.

(From the London Times, Oct. 26.]

The French government have taken an unusual, though not an unusuant lessen and the facts of the case are known, in declining to allow Mr. Sould, the Minister of the United State, horse dited to Maddo, to enter the territories of the French empire. We understant that this gon fearen expressed himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an inefficial afternot to which Mr. Soule concels. Pearonal have been subjected has been to the distant by fire mention of national and political ir estates by fire Mason, Mr. Buchanan, and Alartes in Paris, with hy are into the strong should display an interest who who are the territories of the Mr. Soule concels. Pearonal have been subjected has been to the Mr. Buchanan, and American Ulniaser it this are into a strong of representing such a country as the lighted States in Europe should display an much senditive. Less on a pakry an oct. Science of hateverselfents may be fall Mr. Soule care been richly canned by himself since he set foot in Emfors, and efficients may be fall Mr. Soule care been richly canned by himself since he set foot in Emfors, and efficient in a surgers, he can claim no especial consideration for his cipiematic character, which his, of course, control of the country to which he is neared the displayer, and there is reason to apprehend that he ye will give rise to some discussion. In the first place, Mr. Soule is hy hirth a Frenchman, and, although he has done all that lay in his power to regard him precisely as it would a citizen of Boston or New Orleans. In adopting a new country, it would, at least, have been in good taste if Mr. Soule had not forgotten that he owed something to the land of his birth. The United States not only adopted him, hut raised him to the honorable position of one of their ministers abrand, and President Piercs selected him

The French government, under all preceding regimes as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of gxoluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. Kossuth was informed on his arrival at Marsellise that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Sould's landing at Calais er Boulogne, he was politicly informed by the police that orders had arrived set to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned for this cipion beyond the will of the French government. Some expostulation followed, and a refurence was made by telegraph to the authorities in Peris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. Sould was compelled, re injecte, to recreas the Channel and resum to this country, which is perfectly indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Sould's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obvioualy on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absure to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own set. And he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is accessed to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the ministers of the Cinica Mate, here and in Parts, to give an importance to this country. Any of the ministers of the United States, when they broug

NAPOLEON'S BAND IN LONDON—BRINFORGEMENTS TO THE EASTERN ARMY—LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE WAR—MADAME ST. ARNAUD AND THE EMPEROR—THE We have little to relate beyond a few scraps

We have little to relate beyond a few scraps or news.

The grand concert in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, in sid of the fund for the wounded, had passed off with eclet. Napoleon III.'s favorite band of the regiment of Guides was the main attractio of the programme. The loss by the recent fire in Molyneau's warehouse, Liverpool, is set down at nearly £200,000 sterling.

Admiral Arthur is dead, aged 75. He entered the navy in 1788, as captain's servant.

An anti-Mormon society has been organized in Dublin.

During the performance of worsnio in the South Pariah Chapel, Cork, a cry arose that the gallery was falling. A rush was made for the coor, and

During the performance of worsnio in the South Parlah Chapel, Cork, a cry arose that the gallery was falling. A rush was made for the coor, and twenty-eight persons were badly injured by being tramped upon.

Reinforcements to the number of 4,000 were to be sent from England within a week, (October 30,) to make up for the casualties of the campaign. This was been to be sent from England within a week, (October 30,) to make up for the essualties of the campaign. This was been contingent to the strength commands as the British contingent to the strength commands as the condon Observed, "being too much disposed to take a gloomy view of the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little over 30,000, from war and postilence, to require to be recruited by 4,000 men to fill up the differences caused in the ranks. So it is, however." The regiments lately arrived from Canada muster no more than 500 to 600 men, and must be recruited during the winter, so as to be ready by spring. The bounty on enlistment is now 26 sterling for cavalry soldiers, and 27 loss sterling for infantry, and the standard of size is reduced one inch.

Lord John Russell had been entertained at a banquet by the city of Bristol. In his afterdimer repetch he gave a detail of the various steps that have been taken in the war, and concluded by saying.—"It is no use, at present, to speak of peace, until in the course of war we have the means of a peace which will be eafe and lasting."

Ameng the nurses sent out with Miss Nightingale, to the horpital at Scutari, are the Hon. Miss Erakine, and other ladles of high so isl position.

A letter to the Times though and the will be eafe and lasting."

Ameng the nurses sent out with Miss Nightingale, to the horpital at Scutari, are the Hon. Miss Erakine, and other ladles of high so isl position.

A letter to the

Latest from China. CONTINUED SHEEF OF CANDON-CREASES OF BOTH PARTIES—BANDITH AND PHATTES—PLENIPOT IN, TIABLES EN ROUTE FOR PERILS—THE GRADE OF THE YANG-THE KIANG TO BE OFFIND UP.

By the mail from Hong W. mg, Sapt. (1th, 51) on one, we learn that C. aton is still beld by the Imperialists but contain the highling had been going on that were general the highling had been going on that we imperialists might be able to relain the

Restants (Cambinates)

Referent from the existing course of affairs always seems strangs and unaccountable. Not many searange the unique time the existing course of affairs always seems strangs and unaccountable. Not many searange the unique time the mane of a million in three years he would have been set down as a mademan. We have lived to see such a p-ediction, if it ever was hazarded, fulfilled, and for the last six or seven years the tide of population has directed belt to North Americs with an imperience of the country o

for the Germas, it is impossible they can be worse off in the United States than they are in their own foundry; and, as they have now whole towns and districts in their bands beyond the Atlantic, they carry Germary with them. The Italians, we are told, are making their way with their usual, versatility, and the young Savoyards have reliminated their organsto join in the squamble for gold. There can be very few substantial reasons to induce any young laborer or artisan to retrace his steps to any part of the Old World, for all over this part of the earth, there is poverty, inequality, crowded trades and professions, heavy taxes, military conscription, and, not the least evil, the chance of war through the undying jealousy of rival States and the smbitton of princes. On the other sind to repel the emigrant, and that is the jealousy of the native Americans, as they call themselves, who profess to have no sympathy with the new-comers. Their ancestors were new men; but what of that2—they simply wish to refuse the hospitality they have received. They found the United States an advance upon England, and they would leave them in the rear of Japan. The abaurd fille of Know Nothings" taken by these people expresses the irrational character of their opinions, and their determination to listen to no arguments. In point of fact, the party is by no means a new one. For a whole generation, that is for thirty years at least, there has been a fear of the rude and impulsive population of Ireland, and a disposition to combine wainst strangers. Such a fetling is nothing less than treason to the splittof the American constitution, and the genius of liberty itself, than which nothing is more hospitable and kind. We feel very sure that any combination against strangers in the United Systes must fall to the ground; from the very fact of its having no hold on the constitution, the history, or the prespects of the country. As it must prove powerless sud fall to decones.

TABLES 1. SHOWN FOR SERVICE OF THE OWNER OF THE VASC-PORT STAND OF T

THE PLANKING MATERIAL OF THE ARCHIC.

TO THE BUTOR OF THE LORDON THERS.

THE PLANKING MATERIAL OF THE ARCHIC.

TO THE BUTOR OF THE LORDON THERS.

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	certainty in trade, which may prove most disastrons in its consequences.
ä	United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868, 107 a 108
8	Do. 6 per cent stock, 1867-168107 a 108
4	Pennsylvania 5 per cents, 1868 77 a 77
g	Massachusetta 5 per cent bonds, 1882 80 a 82
셸	Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds
8	A 400 ma 5 per cents, 1863 80 a 83
ij	Virginia fi vor cout stock 1055 les
ä	Do. 6 per cent bonds, 1886. 92 a 93 Tennessee 6 per cents, 1880. 90 a 92
9	Canada 0 per cent sterling bonds, 1874 10814 a 10914 Po. 6 per cent do. 1876 10814 a 10914 Po. 6 per cent do. 1877 111 a 112
ş	Do. 6 per cent do. 1877111 a 112 City Securities.
ı	Boston 5 per cents, 1856-62 97 a -
ı	Montreal 6 per cents, 1857-'65
8	New Orleans 6 per cents, 1892
8	Louisville 6 per centa, 1883
8	The state of the s
1	New York and Frie do. 7's, 1st mort., 1868-'69,100 a 192
1	Pennsylvania Central do 6's, 1880 90 a 91 New York and Eric do. 7's, 1st mort. 1868-'68,100 a 102 '4' 7's, 24 mort. 1859 90 a 92 '4' 7's, conv. 1852 72 a 75 '5' 7's, 3d mort. 1883 76 a 78
1	Hilingis Central do. 6's, 1875
1	Exchanges.
9	Paris, short. 26 7 14 a 25 12 14 Do., 3 months. 25 22 14 a 25 37 14
4	Amsterdam, do 11 15 a 11 16
3	Hamburg, do 13 5% a 13 6% 8t. Petersburg, do 35 a 5 a - 4 - 66
ŝ	Consols, 3 per cent. 94% a 94% Fank of England Stock 211 a 213
	Exchequer Balls
	Iron-Bar, Welsh, per ton £8 5 a £8 10
į	Railroad
1	T Cake £126
1	Sheatleing, per ID.
1	Yellew metal. 121. Lead—Spenish, perton. 423
	Tin—Block
В	Speller

Ponce, Oct. 19, 1854.
Important to Shippers-Weather and Business,

Important to Shippers—Weather and Business, &c., &c.

I take the liberty to enclose you a form of mand fest as used in our Custom House. If you wish to publish the same for the benefit of merchants and shipmanters, please do so. My object and wish are to save trouble and expense, as nine manifests out of ten presented by American masters are incorrectly made, and on blanks which are perfectly useless.

FORM OF MANIFEST FOR PONCE, PORTO RICO.
Manifest of cargo laden at the port of New York, board the American brig President, burthen 248 40-tons, John Adams, master, and bound for Ponce, Por Rico, to say:—

ard the American brig President, burtles, John Adams, master, and bound for co. to say—

A. 100. One hundred barrels flour.

B. 100. One hundred barrels cornmea
C. 20. Twenty puns. corn meal.
D. 100. One hundred boxes cheese.
E. 100. One hundred boxes tallow ca
F. 40. Forty boxes sperm candles.
G. 100. One hundred sugar shooks.
500. Five hundred barrels float.
L. 1. One box dry goods.
J. 2. Two boxes medicine.
K. 4. Four bales blankets.
L. 6. Six kegs paint.
M. 4. Four dendjohns vinegar.
N. 6. Six jugs oil.
O. 5. Five bundles iron hoops.
P. 10. Ten bags oats.
Q. 10. Ten boxes drugs.
Ehip stores.
4 barrels pork.
6 barrels pork.
6 barrels flour.
4 hams.
9 cheese, 15 lbs.,
and small stores.
Poxes, P. R., Oct. 16, 1864.

This form of manifest is used in our

JOHN ADAMS. This form of manifest is used in our custom house,

This form of manifest is used in our custom house, and is very simple; by using it as a guide, one cannot go wrong unless wiifully inclined; the mark, quantity, and contents, are all required from the master of the goods on board; the consignees will express the same in their manifest, but add weight or measure. The nationality of the vessel and tonnage must be noted. In ning cases in ten, this important point is omitted. Are there not English, French, Dutch and other vessels, as well as Americans? and unless the same is expressed, how is the nationalities to be found out? The manifest must be written in a clear and correct manner, no blots, erasures or anything else to disfigure it; the blanks made use of by American captains are of no use, and only give trouble; made en a whole sheet of paper answers the purpose. In case the manifest is long, turn to the next page when one is filled, so as to make it in book form, and not by adding sheets of paper to each other. Two manifests are required in all cases. The note of ship's stores is to follow at the foct of the manifest, as above. Captain's manifest must be certified by the Spanish consul, and not the consignee's itevolys.

The only American vessel in port is the brig Elizabeth Watts, Hall, from New York, discharging, and the English brigantice Elisk, from Hallfax, also discharging.

We have had strong southwest winds for three days, and yesterday very heavy rains; our rivers everflowed many estates, but no damage was done. The roads are machentup all around the district. We think that the west end of the Island must have suffered.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Campbell and a Jury.

ACTION FOR INSURANCE ON THE LATE METROPOLITAN

Before Hon. Judge Campbell and a Jury.

Action for Insurance on the Late metropolitan Mall..

Nov. 10.—John Lafarge against the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff brings this action on a policy of insurance made by the defendants on the 19th day of October, 1853, for \$2,500, on the premises formerly known as Metropolitan Hall, which was destroyed by fire on the 8th day of January, 1854, together with the splendid edifice on Broadway adjoining, called the Lafarge House. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. C. P. Kukland, opened the case to the jury, and, after commenting upon the case to the jury, and, after commenting upon the public at large, of such a magnificent structure, rested his case by reading in evidence the policy of insurance, and the preliminary proofs of loss required by the statute.

Mr. B. F. Butler, of counsel for the defendants, contended that they were not liable to the plaintiff on the policy, in consequence of certain alterations made by him on the premises overed by the policy, to accommodate the Lafarge House, than in progress of erection and completion; and also that the policy had by a mutual surement made between the defendants.

to accommodate the Lafarge House, than in progress of erection and completion; and also that the policy had, by a mutual agreement made between the disfendants and the plaintiff's agent, been cancelled prior to the destruction of the premises by fire; and also that the plaintiff violated the conditions of the policy, by opening a communication between the plaintiff violated the conditions of the policy, by opening a communication between the policy, by opening a communication between the plaintiff violated the conditions of the Metropolitan Hail and the Lafarge House; and by "tog in the premises insured, furnaces, ranges, erec." cooking, and laundry apparatus, and changing the cooking, and laundry apparatus, and changing the cooking, and laundry apparatus, and changing the cooking, and drying room, and patien of a kitchen, hau. apparenance to a part thereby making the same as properly by the viaintiff was bound to give notice. The ledge, consent, or approval of the committee was further alleged that, by the conditions of the companies which the policy was void. Adjourned this Monday morning.

Steam Bolleg Explosion at East Boston.—

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AT EAST BOSTON—
THREE PERSONS INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, about a quarter past four o'clock, an explosion of a boiler connected with one of the engines at the Sectional Dry Dock, cccurred. The report was heard at a great distance, and many dwelling houses in East Beston were jarred considerably. The cause of the explosion has not been exactly ascertained, but the boiler was well known to be a retien, patched up concerc; and to the want of water in it is attributed the accident. A vessel was being taken into the dock at the time, and the engineer, Mr. John Austin, who was standing near the boiler was blown into the water, and taken out considerably hart. He was conveyed to his residence, and medical assistance called. It is thought he will recover. A young man named Robinson was bally injured and was conveyed to his father's residered in Hull street. A man named Foster is reported to be ellightly injured. Pleas of weed and from flew in every direction, and large pleas of wood were carried two hundred feet in the air. Some of these lying missiles struck a four horse seam standing man by, and two of the horses were injured so bally that they will not probably live. Ohe of them had his fore legs taken completely off, and the other was struck heavily on the side. The rigging of the vest hoffered considerably, but some haif a decommodamen, who, but give quit work, and were washing their hands on board, escaped injury. These, beade many others, had narrow estapes from the uses, which flew in all directions. The engine house, the bexes containing the pump and machinery, and a pertion of the dock, were completely rid died. Boildings in the immediate vicinity ware ellightly damaged by the concussion, and one gentle man who resides haif a mile from the scene of disaster had the functed of his stove shaken down.—

Botton Herald, Nor. 11.

Later prox the West Industry.—The R. M. S. S. Atrato, arrived at Southenpton, (England), evening STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AT EAST BO

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The R. M. S. S. Atrato, arrived at Southampton, (England), evening of October 31st.

Her dates are from Chagres to the 9th, Demerara to the 10th, Jamaica to the 11th, Barbadoes to the 12th, and St. Thomas to the 18th uitimo.

She brought 600,000 dollars in specie, 12,000 of which was an account of Mexican dividends.

The advices received do not embrace anything of striking importance. At Jamaica the markets weedded, and the prices of produce had undergone but little fluctuation since the previous advices. Only don, the quotations being 61.

The accounts from Antiqua and Barbadoes are more satisfactory. At the former place the public heart.

Her mean mean improved, and the choices and most disappeared from Barbadoes.

The Recturocity Treaty—Wheat to be Ad-

The Reciprocity Treaty—Wheat to be Admisted Free of Duty.

[From the Rochester Democrat, Nov. 10.]

It will be seen from the following despatch, received from the Secretary of the Treasury last every control of the Secretary of the Treasury last every control of the Secretary of the Treasury last every control of the Secretary of the Treasury last every control of the Secretary of the Treasury last every control of the Secretary last every control of the Secretary last every control of the Secretary last every last its future payment, in case the treaty falls of control of the Secretary last every last every